

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.
Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXV.....No. 159

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FAIR ONE WITH
BLONDE VIOLETTA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-
ner Thirtieth st.—Performance every evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
36th st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE MILITARY
DRAPE OF NOT GUITY.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LOST IN LONDON.—TOM
AND JERRY.—SIAMSE TWINS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 33d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—
TAKING THE CHANCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
THE RED LIGHT. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FEN-
NAND.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ROBERT MCRAE—
REVENUES IN INDIA.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE FORTY
THIEVES.—LITTLE NELL.

MRS. F. D. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
MINNIE'S LUCK.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 314 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL
12th, 13th and 14th, A. C. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
st.—ALLEN & PETTINGILL'S MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, A. C. Matinee at 2.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 120 Broadway.—
GAY YOUNG SWELL.—BAD DICKY.—FESTIVITIES.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MIN-
STRELS.—THE PAT BIRD'S EYE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th st., between 5th and
6th st.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 515 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, June 8, 1870.

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A PLACE FOR RUSTY RAILROAD NEEDLES—
Washington Emory.

NOT YET CONFIRMED.—The original A. P. A.
re report of the Roumania massacres, and
we dare say it never will be.

"THE BRIDAL MONTH."—An exchange
thinks the month of June is called the bridal
month, because bridal wreaths can be pro-
cured without being obliged to indulge in the
expensive exotic luxuries of the hothouses.
But a lady at Jerome Park yesterday thought
it was so called because it was the month in
which the summer races commenced!

THE MASONIC CELEBRATION.—We are to
have a grand turnout of the benevolent Order
of Free and Accepted Masons to-day, to assist
in the imposing ceremonies of the laying of the
corner stone of their new temple, at the corner
of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. The
Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and several
other lodges from Philadelphia will also assist
in this work of brotherly love. We hope the
brethren will have a pleasant time; for we
hold them to be a body of good men, and, judg-
ing their tree by its fruits, it is one of the
most beautiful and beneficent graftings of
charity from "the tree of life," with all allow-
ances for the objections of Mother Church.

PETER B. SWEENEY GOING TO EUROPE.—
The President of the Department of Parks,
Mr. Peter B. (sometimes called Bismarck)
Sweeney, will sail to-day for Europe. He pro-
poses, at his own expense, to visit the parks
of London and of the principal continental
cities, in order to pick up whatever he may
discover of an ornamental nature to decorate
the parks in this city. His trip will not
extend over two months, which will afford
him ample time to visit Louis Napoleon and to
give him a lesson or two in the management of
the young democracy of Paris, and also afford
him an opportunity to call upon the Sultan
and tell him how to manage the young democ-
racy of Egypt. Perhaps Mr. Sweeney will bring
back a couple of ancient pyramids to adorn the
Park. Who knows?

The Tax Bill and Financial Questions
Before Congress.

At last Congress has begun to work earnestly
at the different measures relating to taxation,
funding the national debt, the currency and
other money questions. One or the other of
these questions is up every day and pretty
fully discussed. Still they are in such a state
of chaos, there is such a wide difference of
opinion about them, and the two Houses have
for the most part such separate and conflicting
bills, that we cannot yet see what shape leg-
islation will ultimately take. A great part of
the session has been wasted on these measures.
There is not time now for any such compre-
hensive legislation on them as the country
needs, and there does not appear to be the
statesmanlike ability in Congress for that. We
must be contented, therefore, with the best
that we can get.

The Funding bill reported by General Schenck
from the Committee of Ways and Means dif-
fers from the Senate bill and has been a good
deal modified since it was first introduced
and went to the committee. It provides for
funding a thousand millions of the debt at the
uniform rate of four per cent interest. The
new bonds or consols will have thirty years to
run, and it is believed by Mr. Schenck that the
holders of the five-twenties and capitalists will
be willing to exchange their securities or
to purchase the new ones at par. It is thought
that the difference in interest between the ex-
piring or short time six per cents and the new
four per cents will find a compensation in the
increased value of the thirty year bonds. Then,
with a view to bring them to par value, it is
proposed to exempt the new securities from all
taxation, and to cease paying interest on the
old securities as they become due unless the
holders surrender them to the government at
their par value. It has to be seen how far the
holders of the five-twenties will voluntarily
change them for the thirty year bonds. The
reduction of one-third the interest makes a
great difference. But as the five-twenties fall
due the holders of them will be compelled
either to take the new four per cents or pay-
ment in money for their bonds at par value.
This is perfectly fair on the part of the
government, and, indeed, liberal, consider-
ing that the bonds, which did not cost over
fifty or sixty per cent in currency, are to be
redeemed in gold. It is questionable,
however, as was said before, if the bondholders
will take the four per cents at par, and in that
case there is reason to fear the government
will not be able to find the gold to redeem
such a vast amount of securities. Would it not
have been better, as the Committee of Ways and
Means have gone so far in proposing to reduce
the interest, to have adopted the more simple plan
of changing the whole debt into consols bearing
3.65 per cent interest, and to have made them
convertible into money and reconvertible at the
option of the holder?

Some of the other features of the Funding
bill are good enough. Authorizing the Sec-
retary of the Treasury to use the gold in his
vaults to buy up and cancel the six per cent
debt, and providing for the cancellation of the
debt already purchased are proper provisions.
It is doubtful, however, if the clause consti-
tuting the Treasury a sort of gigantic bank of
deposit is either sound in theory or can be
practically carried out. This would make the
Treasury Department what it was never in-
tended to be, would complicate its busi-
ness very much and would be a
doubtful and dangerous experiment. Then,
how is it that nothing is said about the
national banks being required to take the
new four per cent securities in this bill? It
was proposed that these institutions should be
compelled to take the new bonds to
deposit as security for their circulation. This
would absorb three hundred millions of
them, at least. Why are the banks thus
favored? Have the national bank interests
and lobby proved more powerful than the
Committee of Ways and Means or than Con-
gress? The whole interest on the securities
deposited by the banks is clear profit and a
clear gift from the government; for they
get the profits on the currency supplied by the
government, and surely they ought to assist in
funding the debt at a lower rate of interest.

The bill reducing taxation, which was
fought so desperately by the high tariff men,
is one of the best measures of the session.
But it has yet to run the gauntlet of the Senate.
The reduction is on many articles of prime
necessity and to the estimated amount of about
fifty millions a year. There might have been
a greater reduction of taxes; for the revenue
of the country would have borne that, and a
large surplus income only leads to extrava-
gance and corruption; but this is a
step in the right direction. There is
no time now to remodel at the
present session our tax and revenue system,
and we may be thankful for the best
we can get. Still the whole system is com-
plicated and far too costly. We ought to raise a
sufficient income from a few articles of luxury
and general consumption, as England does,
and this would reduce the army of office-
holders and the cost of collection. One of the
best propositions that has been made in Con-
gress on financial and currency matters was that
of Mr. Randall yesterday to issue legal tender
notes in place of the national bank currency.
This would save eighteen millions in gold a
year to the Treasury and give the country a uni-
form and perfectly reliable circulating medium.
But whatever Congress is going to do with
regard to these various measures relative to the
taxation, finances and currency of the country
should be done at once. While they are pend-
ing business is suspended to a great extent.
People are unwilling to do anything while the
future is uncertain. Let us have some decision
soon, so that trade, commerce and business
generally may follow their usual course, and
that the people may know what lies before them.

A FOXY FRUIT.—The redskin strawberry
feast in Washington.

THE ST. DOMINGO TREATY.—In the execu-
tive session of the Senate yesterday a heated
debate ensued on the St. Domingo treaty, but
a resolution calling for a long and tedious
investigation into the history of the whole
transaction was defeated by a close vote. The
treaty itself will undoubtedly gain strength by
a full ventilation of everything connected with
it, but we are glad to see that a majority of the
Senate are opposed to further delay.

The Upton Expedition—Reported Successful
Landing.

Were we to believe the numerous reports of
Spanish successes in the island of Cuba which
are forwarded from Havana almost every day
we should have little hesitation in regarding
the revolution of the Cubans against Spanish
oppression at an end. Though the accom-
plishments of the revolutionists in the field
have not been remarkably brilliant it is impos-
sible to lose sight of the fact that they have all
along aimed at harassing their opponents in
small bodies rather than depending on the
chances of regular engagements. It is true
that the Cubans have been unsuccessful in
many of their armed expeditions, and that the
attempts of the Cuban sympathizers to furnish
the men battling for independence on Cuban
soil with arms and ammunition have been fre-
quently frustrated; yet, notwithstanding the
gloving telegram of Captain General de Rodas
"that the filibustering expedition which sailed
from New York on the George B. Upton" has
proved a failure, and that the men, arms and
ammunition intended for the Cubans were cap-
tured by a Spanish force of one hundred
strong, we are inclined to the belief that the
expedition of the Upton was as success-
ful as the truest well wishers of the
Cuban cause might desire. In fact, the Spaniards
knew nothing of the landing of the
expedition until five days after it had
taken place. Advice received in this city
from Nuevitas and Havana confirm this view
of the matter. Five days after the landing
had occurred the fact was known in Nuevitas,
and that space of time elapsed before the
troops or the gunboats were placed in readi-
ness to move. It is only natural, from these
facts, to infer that the relief which the Upton
brought was in the interior before the Spaniards
arrived. Besides, the Cubans in and
around Porto Brava are in considerable force,
and the Captain General's "one hundred men
arrested by two gunboats" would not have so
easy a task to perform as the reading of his
Excellency's despatch would lead us to sup-
pose. Coming close on the news of the
Upton's expedition we have the news of the
sailing of the armed vessel Chieftain from
London, England, for Cuba and in aid of the
Cubans. What will De Rodas say to this?
If he would be on the safe side this time he
had better order his cruisers to sea in antici-
pation of the arrival of the Chieftain, capture her
within five days' sail of the island, and thus
make good the loss occasioned by being five
days too late for the capture of the Upton.

The Drought in Europe.

We have the news of the prevalence of a disas-
trous drought in Europe, extending from France
eastwardly an indefinite distance, perhaps
even to the confines of Asia, or beyond them,
for have they not been suffering terribly from
drought in the Holy Land? The unusual con-
sequence of a drought in Europe—destructive
fires in the woods—are reported in many dis-
tricts, the beautiful forest of Fontainebleau hav-
ing suffered from an extensive burning yester-
day, notwithstanding the activity of the dense
population around it in the good work of ex-
tinguishing the flames. We have had this
side the Atlantic, on Long Island and in the
central and northern parts of this State, and in
various districts in Canada East and West,
and as far West as the Winnipeg country, very
destructive fires in the woods this season, and
the most destructive of all among those splen-
did forests of gigantic pines and cedars on the
Pacific side, in Washington Territory and
British Columbia—facts which go to show that
the dry spring season of this year has probably
extended over the same degrees of north lati-
tude entirely round the globe.

If such has been and is the case, and if this
general drought should continue even a month
or so longer, it will entail a vast amount of
suffering upon the people of France and Central
Europe, and cut short our exportations of
breadstuffs from this year's productions.
We still expect, however, over all this
dry northern belt a supply of rains
sufficient to save the year's growing crops;
for we think these life-giving and life-saving
rains are even now coming on. Since the gen-
eral introduction of the electric telegraphs by
land and sea this subject of the rain supply
in all the populous parts of the earth is be-
coming exceedingly interesting and impor-
tant. We are satisfied, too, that although
science cannot control the weather, it can do
an immense amount of good in disclosing the
laws and movements of storms, and in provid-
ing to a great extent against the disasters of
floods and droughts. We therefore repeat
our opinion, that the government at Washing-
ton, in providing for the establishment of an
extensive telegraphic system of weather re-
ports by land and sea will be doing a good
work for the country and for the world at large.

A DIFFERENCE.—There is a slight difference
between the modes in which students in prac-
tical anatomy in New York and Chicago
dispose of the bones and other debris of their
subjects. In New York they are hermetically
walled up, so that no offensive odor from de-
composition reaches outsiders; in Chicago they
are placed in open garrets, to be used as
disinfectants against the ordinarily morally
offensive atmosphere of the Western metropoli-
s. That is what the Western students
facetiously term "attic salt."

"UNDER this altered state of affairs" (the
restoration of self-government to this city), a
radical organ declares "the republican party
is materially strengthened." It is a queer way
of strengthening any political system to with-
draw millions of pay from it.

THE CUBAN LOBBY INVESTIGATION.—The
upshot of the investigation into the alleged
attempt to bribe Congress by Cuban lobbyists
seems to be that such attempts were made by
prominent members of the Cuban Junta
through well known Washington lobbyists,
but that any succeeded is doubtful. In at
least two cases the impudent lobbyists met
with rather rough treatment. Mr. Grant, a
brother of the President, told one of these
shameless fellows "to go to hell," and Gen-
eral Shanks kicked his would-be briber down
stairs.

DIANE DE KAY has been confirmed by the
Senate as Consul at Magdalen, Mexico. When
the Mexican authorities once see De Kay's
startling signature to an official pronuncia-
mento they will at once cry *peccati*, without
recourse to diplomacy or subterfuge of any kind.

Ice Cream at Washington and Sculp on
the Plains.

The renowned uncivilized chiefs of the
Sioux Indians, Spotted Tail and Red Cloud—
the former of whom, for some reason known
to the etiquette of the savage tribes, has had
precedence on all public occasions during
their visit to Washington—were most cordially
received at the White House on Monday even-
ing by the Great Father and Great Mother,
President and Mrs. Grant. Grand was the
ceremonial indeed. The elegance and the for-
pery of the foreign legations combined most
appropriately with the gravity of our Cabinet
Ministers to make the occasion astonishing for
the red men, and, taken in connection with
the multitudes of gas jets in the chandeliers—
which probably reminded the braves of the
stars by which they guide their ponies when
they are tracking a white settlement at night—
must have impressed them with the idea that
it is good to be at peace with the white man
while they are in Washington, whatever atti-
tude they may assume when they reach the
free air of the prairies. But of all the beau-
ties of this festive scene there was nothing
which so captivated the savages as the ice
cream and strawberries. Silent before, they
became absolutely gossipy—a wonderful
thing for an Indian—when their palates, accus-
tomed to rough buffalo meat, with an occa-
sional tender fox or slice of white wolf or lank
Indian dog, were tickled with the luscious
berries and the cooling cream. Just at this
juncture, no doubt, they could have been per-
suaded to sign any treaty presented to them.
It was precisely upon this soothing occasion
that the sweet, persuasive tones of Secretary
Cox would have worked like a charm, and
would have made all these dangerous crea-
tures be good boys in future.

But the occasion was allowed to go by,
and it was not until yesterday that Red Cloud
and his chiefs met Secretary Cox and the
members of the Peace Commission in solemn
council at the Interior Department. The
Secretary told them that their Great Father
wanted them to live on their reservations and
be peaceable, and clothing and provisions
would be given them; but he would not give
them guns and bullets until they showed that
they were willing to live in peace. To this
Red Cloud made a speech worthy of Red
Jacket. He said he did not want to fight, but
that he must have Fort Fetterman removed
and no more roads made in his country. As
for the reservation on the Missouri, he did not
want it. His land was north of the Platte.
He had two big mountains there; and white
men had driven stakes in them which he
wanted removed. As to the Great Father
being good and kind he couldn't see it. He
(Red Cloud) was good and kind to white
people. The soldiers who were sent to him
by the President had no sense and no heart.
He had not received so much as a brass ring
for the land occupied by the Pacific Rail-
road. This speech was warmly applauded
by the Indian braves present. At the con-
clusion of the council both Red Cloud and
Spotted Tail with consistent impudence asked
for the pardon of John Richard, the half-
breed, who killed a soldier in Fort Fetter-
man, and who, with exaggerated assurance,
was present at the council as Red Cloud's
interpreter. The council adjourned finally
after hearing complaints from the other
chiefs, and the whole matter is to be re-
ported to the President.

Meantime, while the strawberries and cream
were being enjoyed at the White House in the
presence of General Grant and all the notables
of the capital, and Red Cloud and his braves
were thus bullying the peace-makers, there
came along the wires from the West the tidings
that our soldiers and settlers were being
slaughtered by the Indians at Bear Creek
station, only forty miles from Fort Dodge, one
of our garrisoned posts on the Arkansas river.
The despatch reads:—
Thirty-five Indians came to the station, which was
guarded by Sergeant Murray and four men of the
Third infantry, who represented themselves as Ara-
pacoes. After cooking and eating some time in a
friendly manner all but seven left. Those remain-
ing then shot two of Murray's men and severely
wounded the sergeant himself, after which they fled.
Sixty miles belonging to Mr. Train, a trader at
Camp Siphon, were run off and one horse was
killed. Two or three other men were also killed at
different places.

Unhappily these are just the kind of reports
which reach us from the Plains almost every
day—soldiers shot down by detail in their de-
fences, the cattle of the farmers run off by the
savages, herdsmen murdered, teamsters cut
down and scalped beside their teams, women
and children massacred or carried off to the
filthy lodges of their captors. These are the
everyday stories from the Plains, from which
we are disposed to think that a dose of Phil
Sheridan would be more wholesome medicine
for the savages than ice cream and straw-
berries.

THE NEW RAILROAD WAR.—Commodore
Vanderbilt and Colonel Fisk are again at war,
and from indications it would seem that these
doughty commanders intend to wage the con-
test to the bitter end. The rumpus grows out
of a refusal on the part of the Commodore to
accept ticket coupons, according to previous
arrangement, from the Erie Railway Company
on his New York Central. Outside of the
merits of the case on either side the moral is
that all the inconveniences resulting from the
contest will fall on the travelling public and
not on the grand railway despots of the
country, which will doubtless keep it up with-
out regard to anything but incomes and stocks.

THE NEW DOCK BONDS of the city of New
York for a quarter of a million were
taken yesterday by one house at a
premium of 104.75 to 110. This is a
signal evidence that the proposed improve-
ments in our public docks receive the hearty
approval of our capitalists. Now, let the
Board of the Department of Public Docks,
with Wilson G. Hunt at its head, proceed to
work upon the capital they have placed before
them.

RESTORATION OF GEORGIA.—The prosperity
of the State of Georgia and its consequent ad-
vantages to the whole Union demand that
immediate action should be taken by Congress
upon the restoration of the State. Why does
General Butler delay in making his report in
this matter?

THE LATEST MANIA.—The news from Rou-
mania. The whole thing seems to be a bung-
lingly put up job to raise subscriptions for the
use of needy adventurers.

The New French Minister to Washington.

By a cable despatch we learn that M. Pré-
vost-Paradol has been appointed French Min-
ister to Washington. We are glad to learn
that in this particular case rumor has taken
the shape of fact. Among all living French
statesmen there is no more respectable name
than that of M. Prévost-Paradol. Paradol is
yet a young man, having been born in 1829.
In 1851 his "Eloge de Bernardin Saint Pierre"
won the prize of the French Academy. Dur-
ing all the years that have intervened from
that time until now he has been reaping honors.
His books have been coming out every
year; and each successive book has more and
more commanded respect. During the time
that Louis Napoleon has governed France he
has sometimes won favor and sometimes suf-
fered. On one occasion he suffered one
month's imprisonment and paid besides one
thousand francs. But all through he has been
one of those men who, not overmuch bound to
party, saw good in all great public movements.
He has never, in consequence, been a violent
party man. Frenchman every inch of him,
he loves progress; and forcefully as he
bonds forward, he never despoils steady and
consistent advancement. It is only two win-
ters since M. Prévost-Paradol delivered a
course of lectures on France before the
Philosophic Institute of Edinburgh. On that
occasion, though a Frenchman, he spoke good
English, and his sentiments as well as his
language commanded general respect. M.
Prévost-Paradol is one of the best thinkers
and writers that the second empire can boast
of. In addition to his many excellencies he
speaks good English. This last is a good
recommendation for Washington. On the
whole we welcome M. Prévost-Paradol as the
best man possible for Washington. Our new
French Minister is a scholar, a philosopher
and a gentleman. What more do we want?
One Frenchman, De Tocqueville, has photo-
graphed the United States as he saw them.
His picture is the best that we know. Much,
however, as we admire De Tocqueville, we
shall not be sorry if M. Prévost-Paradol im-
proves upon his predecessor and establishes
the opinion that scholarly Frenchmen are the
best commentators on American institutions.
Aside from all our remarks we rejoice to know
that a highly educated and politically mod-
erate Frenchman, who fluently speaks the En-
glish language, has been sent to Washington.
M. Prévost-Paradol has our good wishes.

THE CUBAN LADIES AND THE CUBAN
LOUNGEERS.

This dark-eyed daughters of Cuba
residents in this city are indignant with the
dark-skinned gentlemen of the same nation-
ality who, they assert, "talk Cuba" around the
hotels and street corners, but refuse to fight
Spain on the sacred soil of the no longer
"faithful Isle." So, it appears, the ladies are
going to take the matter into their own hands.
They protest that, if the male "patriots" now
lounging about the city and worrying the news-
papers do not go to Cuba to fight, they will
form an Amazonian band and throw themselves
into the breach. The Spirit of the Maid of
Sarasoga speaks in this determination. But
the Cuban ladies, while they reserve this war-
like measure as a *dernier resort*, have under-
taken the more womanly movement of estab-
lishing a fair and getting up a dramatic enter-
tainment for the purpose of raising funds to
help their unfortunate country. We wish the
fair and the theatrical performance every suc-
cess.

A WASHINGTON RIOT—ALL ABOUT NOTH-
ING.

The late election riot in Washington
shows that the national capital can make itself
as famous in this line as New York was accus-
tomed to be in the days of its unsophisticated
and untutored youth. We conduct our elections
here now without any trouble. The fifteenth
amendment goes smilingly to the polls and
returns unharmed. Although there are always
candidates of different parties on the tickets
people can vote for their choice without get-
ting broken heads or joining in a row. The
election riot in Washington, however, which
was rather a serious affair—shooting and club-
bing and bloodshed being in the programme—
was all about nothing, for both candidates for
Mayor were republicans. It was, therefore,
more of a faction than a respectable party
fight, and, upon the whole, was a very silly
proceeding indeed.

HELP FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
WORKS.—The Masonic celebration to-day.

A CHEESE TRADE SALE.—We have book
trade sales, picture trade sales, coal trade
sales, &c., and they have just had at Utica a
meeting of cheese makers and cheese buyers
for the purpose of establishing a weekly
market for the buying and selling of cheese.
Good, and we say good because good cheese
will be the result of such a market, and good
cheese is a good thing. But why not include
the butter? What say the producers and deal-
ers in chickens and eggs? What say the
sausage men? This idea of special trade sales
may be extended to everything, and, properly
managed, with advantages to producers and
consumers of everything.

HOW LONG?—Yes, gentlemen of the Board
of Public Works, we want to know how
long are those public nuisances, Washing-
ton and Fulton markets, to be continued,
with their annoyances to the public and their
extortions practised upon sellers and buyers?
How long, Mr. Tweed, how long?

CONGRATULATORY.—The hardy adventurers
who are occupying eligible sites on the west
side of Eighth avenue, opposite the Park, are
congratulating themselves, as the late vena-
ble General Cass once did in the United States
Senate, upon the triumph of "squatter sov-
ereignty" in the local government of this city.

FIELD, of Massachusetts, the Assistant
Attorney General of the United States, is
reported to have retired from his official po-
sition. It is somewhat unusual that there should
be a "hoar frost" upon a pleasant Northern
Field in the sunny month of June.

BELLS IN THE LUMBER TRADE.—A South-
western exchange gives a report that "twenty-
eight millions of hogs in one drove have been
hung up on Pollywood river, in Maine, on ac-
count of the drought." For "hogs" read
"logs," for "drove" read "drive." It is, how-
ever, only a lumbering blunder of the printer,
and a fit accompaniment of the lumber oper-
ators' effort to "bull" the lumber market.

Congress—The Previous Question in the
Senate and Contested Elections in the
House.

Among the important discussions going on in
the Senate is one on a proposed amendment of
the rules so as to allow the calling of the pre-
vious question. To an unparliamentary reader
the importance of this measure may not be
patent at first; but it in effect will, if carried,
put a stop to the long and useless discussions
that have heretofore been characteristic of the
Senate. In the House, where the previous
question is in operation, a vote can be ordered
at almost any moment during debate, but
in the Senate it is seldom that a
vote can be taken until everybody
has had his say or each member is
thoroughly indifferent to the subject. The
question as to which method is preferable is
not easily solved. Under the spur of the
previous question many infamous bills are
smuggled undebated through the House, and
without it much valuable time is wasted in
senseless discussion in the Senate. The
difference, therefore, is merely that between
tweedle dum and tweedle dee in regard of
honesty and economy; and as both houses
are sometimes inclined to smuggle through
infamous bills, with or without debate, we
rather incline to favor the previous question as
a means, small as it is, of saving time and,
therefore, money. The Indian Appropriation
bill was again discussed without final action.

The bill in the House relative to paying
compensation to members in contested election
cases was further considered, and laid on the
table, by a vote of 90 to 80. This defeats the
bill and delays for the present a much needed
reform. The contested election cases will most
probably be decided as before, by a prejudiced
jury, in favor of radical contestants against
democratic, contrary to the will of constitu-
ents and in most cases contrary to the sworn
evidence. Any jury composed of men outside
of Congress would find itself severely reprim-
anded by the Judge if it rendered a single
verdict one half so partial and corrupt as the
decision in some of the Louisiana cases. Mr.
Garfield's bill for increased banking facilities
was taken up, and Mr. Garfield made a speech
in explanation of it. He said, among other
things, that it was not more currency that was
needed, but more banks. General debate en-
sued on the bill, but no important action was
taken.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF COOLIES DIRECT FROM
HONG KONG.—A vessel has arrived at New
Orleans direct from Hong Kong, bringing a
cargo of one hundred and sixty-seven coolies.
This is the first lot of this class of laborers
received by the through sea route under the
plan of labor importation arranged
last fall by Koopmanschap. While some
Southern papers are indulging in gloomy fore-
bodings in regard to this class of immigrants
it is a source of satisfaction to see respectable
prints like the New Orleans Commercial Bul-
letin referring to this arrival in terms like the
following:—

Let these Chinese strangers be dealt with kindly
and considerately. Put away incharitable thoughts
about their being pagans. Put away superstitious
notions about their being barbarians. Heaven knows
their paganism, whatever its forms, can hardly be
in moral and actual fact, more hideous and poten-
tious than the kind of paganism already rank in this
country, and which consists in various fashions of
godless life and sentiment on the one hand, and in
various modes of fetishism or voodooism on